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## WHY THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY IS A BASE GOLD BRICK DESCRIBED BY MR. HUGHES

**Triumphal Tour of Indiana Concluded by the Candidate Sure of Victory on Tuesday**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] CHARLES E. HUGHES, speaking before an audience of about 1,000 people at the foot of the big Wigwag here tonight, declared that while he understood that union labor had been told officially to vote against him, he knew that nobody could direct or control the labor vote and that it would be cast according to its sober judgment.

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### PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS TO VOTE IN STYLE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 1.—Pennsylvania commissioners to take the vote of the Keystone state militia at the Mexican border left here tonight for El Paso, occupying a special car. The commissioners received instructions and ballots here a week ago and were received by Governor Brumbaugh before departing.

### PRES'T WILSON HAS NEW TEST OF PATRIOTISM

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—President Wilson in his first speech in New York state since the campaign opened, today questioned the patriotism of men who in the midst of the most critical foreign relationships, the details of which they do not know, make play with the loss of the lives of American citizens even in order that they may create a domestic political advantage.

He declared that political parties should not be made of them. "Out of a heterogeneous nation we have got to make a unit," said the president, "in which not the slightest line of division is visible beyond our borders. Variety of opinion among ourselves, there may be, discussion, free counsel as to what we ought to deliver; but as far as every other nation is concerned, we must be absolutely a unit."

And I want to register my solemn protest here against the use of our foreign relationships for political advantage. I cannot, I will not, regard any man as a patriot who does that. Men who in the midst of the most critical foreign relationships, the details of which they do not know, make play with the loss of the lives of American citizens even in order that they may create a domestic political advantage.

The remainder of the president's address was devoted to a discussion of the United States declared he was glad the campaign was being held in New York state, because "within a week we can begin to talk sense again." He added that nothing so disturbs the discussion of public questions as a partisan approach to them.

In addition to his afternoon speech, the president delivered an address to the Buffalo citizens at the Buffalo Club, where he was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Helen Woodrow Wilson, Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician. He left tonight for New York where he speaks tomorrow at a luncheon given by business men, at a meeting tomorrow night at Madison Square Garden, and later at a meeting at Cooper Union.

During the late afternoon ride President Wilson laid a wreath on the monument of the late President McKinley.

A political demonstration was staged tonight during the president's ride from his hotel to the hall in an automobile. He proceeded along streets lighted by flaring red lights. A band played martial music. The sidewalks were lined with people. The hall was packed.

As the president entered the hall the people stood, waved American flags and cheered.

I want to discuss some of the permanent interests of the nation," began the president. "While we talk of the things of today we must think of the things of tomorrow and the day after tomorrow."

"One thing that worries thoughtful citizens is the tendency toward class feeling."

"People in the gallery kept calling to each other, 'White we talk of the things of today we must think of the things of tomorrow and the day after tomorrow.'"

### HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR

[Copyright 1916, by John T. McCutcheon.]



CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

### DEUTSCHLAND'S LITTLE CARGO Is Estimated at \$10,000,000

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 1.—Ten million dollars worth of distressing and drugs, and it was said, possibly precious stones and other valuables, comprise the cargo of the German submarine merchantman Deutschland, according to a statement tonight by Captain Paul Koenig, commander of the craft.

The Deutschland is in this port after having succeeded in making a second voyage from a German port to the American coast, despite the watchfulness of British and French warships.

First of the undersea merchantmen by the use of which Germany hopes to keep open a trade route with the United States, the Deutschland, according to her captain, is at present the only vessel of that fleet.

The Bremen, which started a voyage August 24 from the city after which she was named, had been given up as lost. He thought she "would have struck a mine," but he added, "she has not fallen a victim to this almost blockade. I am sure of that."

The American, which some reports have indicated was a merchant submarine captured by the British, is not one, Captain Koenig asserted.

"I must keep up this traffic alone for the present," that is, the Deutschland must," he said.

It was possible, the navigator stated, that other merchant submarines would be built by that time. In a summary of his voyage, just completed, Captain Koenig, who returned with decorations from German royalty as marks of recognition for his pioneer voyage, said this was "a quiet trip."

A recapitulation of his incidents, however, developed matters of lively interest. The Deutschland did not lie on the ocean floor this time as in the voyage which ended at Baltimore last July. The submarine instead varied the monotony of its sailing under water and on the surface with occasional dashes beneath the waves.

The superstructure of the Deutschland was denuded by the blows of the sea, but she suffered no severe damage, her commander reported.

Leaving Bremen, October 1, the Deutschland had moved only a short distance out of the harbor when she came in collision with a tug which was so foolish as to run into us," said Captain Koenig. The Deutschland was forced to return for repairs. The venture was begun again October 19 and the engines after being started that day were not stopped until the Deutschland came into the ship prepared for her here.

A heavy southwest gale was on when we went through the North Sea, crossing between Scotland and the Orkney Islands in the fair channel, I took the shortest course on the chart for New London. The blockading ships were many but we passed them or rather went under them. This stern followed us and we were tossed many hours.

### CASE OF MARINA GIVES PRETEXT FOR MORE WIND

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—So many conflicting elements have appeared in the destruction of the British ship Marina by a German submarine, with the loss of American lives, that the incident threatens to fall into a technical discussion rather than a clean-cut issue of whether Germany has violated her pledges to the United States.

It became apparent today, both from the attitude of the state department and from foreign dispatches that Robert which is essential to a determination of the responsibility remains undisclosed, if, indeed, the United States, Germany or Britain is in possession of the full facts.

It appeared certain no move will be made by the United States until the German government's aversion of the affair is resolved.

The only positive developments today were the action of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, in asking his government to forward full details by wireless and the issuance of a statement by Secretary Lansing that the investigation would be in no wise delayed because there is a political campaign in progress. This was Mr. Lansing's statement.

"The fact that political campaign is in progress will in no way effect the practice of the department in negotiating and in making full investigation of cases of this sort. We shall do it as we always have with as much celerity as possible."

It will also make another statement on a matter which has been brought to my attention. The question has been raised as to whether the policy of the president of the department in regard to submarine warfare since the Sussex was sunk has been changed. I wish to say emphatically that there has been no change in no particular.

Secretary Lansing made it plain also that no decisive action would be taken until the inquiry for further version of her attack on the Marina and Robert was complete. The instructions sent to the embassy at Berlin were said to ask for an investigation by Germany and not for an explanation. It was not intended to indicate that the United States believed that it had any proof that Germany had violated her pledges.

While they await full and complete outstanding facts attracted the attention of officials. One was the announcement that the Marina was armed with a 4.7 inch gun mounted to assist the ship's defense.

It is regarded here as quite probable that the Marina was under private charter when she was torpedoed. It appears that the vessel may have engaged in admiralty work not long before.

This was generally construed as reflecting some indications of doubt in London, whether the ship was entitled to the immunities of a peaceful merchant ship.

The United States government, however, never has altered its policy of regarding merchant ships, temporarily in admiralty, as peaceful. It is not unless they have been actually taken over by a belligerent navy and manned with a naval crew.

The question of the Marina's armament, however, is likely to become the point on which the case will revolve unless other circumstances arise clearly to define other issues. It brings the submarine question back to a point where Germany and the United States have held opposite views. Germany has steadfastly contended that in view of the novel conditions surrounding submarine warfare and in view of the British admiralty's alleged instructions to merchant captains to destroy enemy submarines, any armed ship was liable to destruction on sight and without warning.

The position of the United States was clearly defined to all the belligerents in the formal memorandum of March 25, 1915. Some of the significant statements in part follow:

"Numerous reports have been made of conspiracies to threaten and intimidate employees in voting as the employer wishes. It is claimed that, for the purpose of intimidating, a certain factory in Indiana has caused letters to be written to employees notifying them to join a particular political club and to sign their names as members thereof, in another instance that certain employers will refuse to permit men who wish to vote for a particular candidate the privilege of a few hours off to vote, but if they wish to vote for the employer's choice they may have the time. It is further reported that one plant in northern Indiana has informed employees that, if selected on election boards by a certain party, they shall have the privilege of serving, but if selected by another party they are forbidden."

"Without attempting to state what facts do or do not constitute threats and intimidations, the law is plain that if men conspire to prevent an employee from exercising the free privilege of voting for whom he pleases for federal office, it is a direct violation of section 19 of the United States criminal code.

### CONSPIRACY TO SMUGGLE ARMS ARREST OF TUCSON PHYSICIAN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] TUCSON, Nov. 1.—Dr. G. R. Servin, a naturalized American, was arrested here today charged with conspiracy to export arms to revolutionists in Mexico. Warrants also were issued for a number of other persons. The arms and ammunition were seized by the authorities. Dr. Servin denied any complicity in the alleged plot.

Dr. Servin, who is a Spanish-American physician, was released on his own recognizance and will be given a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Jones at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Warrants for the arrest of 15 other Spanish-Americans are in the hands of deputy marshals, as well as warrants for John Doe and Richard Roe, but have not been served at this hour.

Investigation of an alleged conspiracy to supply arms and ammunition to Mexican revolutionists resulted in the arrest at Nogales early this week of three members of a firm of hardware merchants and the evidence disclosed there brought the investigators to Tucson. It is alleged that the Nogales merchants accepted orders for arms and ammunition and placed them with other merchants along the border, including Tucson. A sale of 25 rifles and 2,000 rounds of ammunition is alleged to have been made here Saturday to John Doe and officers have been searching for this alleged conspirator. It is understood that other arrests are contemplated.

Had an Eye on Him. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Although they knew nothing of the identity of

(Continued on Page Eight)

(Continued on Page Five)

### German Measure of Retaliation For French Civilian Treatment

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The German government, in retaliation for the alleged failure of the French government to keep an agreement regarding the release of prisoners, has determined to send two hundred Frenchmen and women of prominent families from occupied French districts to Germany. The official statement given out for publication through the Overseas News Agency today says:

"The German and French governments last January agreed upon the release of civilian prisoners on both sides. These all German women interned in France and all German men

### New Grievance of Colombians Against the U. S.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Colombia has protested to the United States against the new canal route treaty with Nicaragua. It became known tonight, on the ground that the granting of a 20-year lease to this government by Nicaragua of Great Corn and Little Corn islands is a denial of Colombian sovereignty in those islands. Colombia claims that the islands, though recently subject to the Nicaraguan administration, are part of her territory under the cedula of November 26, 1903, issued by the king of Spain to demarcate the various Spanish provinces in the new world. The islands are not claimed to be of any special value except strategically. They lie about ten miles off the coast and have about 2,000 population.

Some time ago Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala protested against the Nicaraguan treaty on the ground that it infringed their rights on Fonseca bay and San Juan river. The United States has not accepted the protests and the award of the Central American court in their favor has been disregarded by Nicaragua.

### Uncensored Mail Service United States to Germany

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Interests here in the arrival of the German merchant submarine Deutschland at New London, Conn., on her second voyage centered today largely in negotiating for establishing a submarine line mail between the United States and Germany.

The postoffice department let it be known that it was prepared to accept a proposal made through the German embassy that the Deutschland and any sister ships that may be put out of American ports carry not more than 500 pounds of first-class

### GOVERNMENT ANTICIPATES OF ELECTION LAW VIOLATION

(Continued on Page Two)

(Continued on Page Five)